Much uneasiness pervades the public mind and much apprehension is expressed, growing out of the issue presented in the published cor respondence of Earl Russell and Mr. Adams on the subject of the claim of the United States her. And we think that, how much soever the be ruin, ruin, ruin, inevitable, irrevocable and and American citizens against Great Britain, British Ministers may be fretted by our persist- universal. ewing to the hostilities from cruisers fitted out ent demand for redress, they will be much in England, and the neglect of the British Gov- more fretted by the discontent of clamorous ernment of their neutral obligations to the United States during our late civil war.

The attitude of Great Britain in this corre spendence, as in all preceding it on the same subject, as shown in the letters of Earl Russell, recognition of the true principles of public law, is very remarkable, and without a parallel in the international history of governments, Euro- her in any war she may be engaged in herepean or American. Rebellions, insurrections. and civil wars have existed, comprehending as breat her according to her own doctrine. If so, events—that other facts can be speedily large a territory, and, in the case of Spanish America, as large a population, as exists Britain! She may expect, when her day of By rising up to the moral summit of the era Rebel States, and in this we include the revolution of the Thirteen Colonies. Now, not in one of these cases did any neutral government undertake to recognize the belligerency of the Rebels until after a long lapse of time and much deliberation, intervention and diplomatic correspondence. Disregarding all these precedents of history and parliamentary law, the British Government, in the case of the Rebellion of the Southern States, jumped instantly into a recognition of the pretended belligerency; it did this, as Earl Russell now admits, not on a knowledge of the fact, but on the alleged estimate of what might or might not turn out to be fact; it rushed into the recognition on the very day when it knew that Mr. Adams was about to present himself as the Envoy of the United States; and proceeding with a precipitancy without parallel, chose from the very beginning to place itself on dangerous and false pretenses.

The immediate consequence of the act of the British Government was to communicate to the Rebel Southern States the semblance of a right to carry on a war at sea; which, possessing no ships, it was physically incapable of doing on its own behalf, and therefore legally incapacitated to do, according to all true interpretation of the law of nations.

Having no ships of war of their own, the Confederates very naturally went to Englandwho had thus advanced more than half way to ward them-to obtain ships, armaments and men, with which to prey on the commerce of the United States.

"All these ships were fitted out in England, in violation of the manifest neutral duties of Great Britain. Of course, the United States remonstrated. What was Lord Russell's answer? The letter of an Act of Parliament. He said, We have an Act of Parliament which forbids belligerent equipment in our ports. But we cannot bring these peculiar equipments within the letter of that Act. That is not true, said the United States. If you exerted due diligence, or had a proper disposition to execute those acts, they give you power enough. And, beside, if those acts do not suffice, pass others which shall suffice.

But the British Government were either afraid or unwilling to bring the matter before Parliament. So the hostile equipments went on; and ships fitted out in England ravaged our commerce until our merchant marine was cut to pieces and driven from the ocean, and the carrying-trade of the world thrown exclusively into the hands of the ship-owners of Great Britain. For all this, we demand reparation. Lord Russell argues the question-that is, the question of the obligation of England for damages done by the Alabama, Tallahassee and Shenandoah. At the conclusion of that argument, he says, We decline to pay damages; we decline to defer to a friendly power as arbiter. But we are willing to submit claims on both sides to a joint international commission.

To this Mr. Adams replies, arguing all the questions at issue with admirable dignity and superior ability, and concluding with declining the proposal; but saying he would refer the proposal of Lord Russell to his Government. Thu far, there would not seem any insoluble controversy between the two Governments. But now comes its singular denouement.

1. Earl Russell publishes the correspondence in a newspaper in London, which correspondence looks fair enough and for an amicable solution of the question, because it appears to proffer a practical method of solution.

2. But, two or three days afterward, Lord Rus sell caused to be published in The London Times a semi-official statement that, although he had made the proffer of a commission at the close of and Shenandoah—and so to all logical relations and to all common understandings those depredations were to be included as matters that the commission should have charge of-that subject was the very one that the British Government did not intend should be referred to the commission!

The effect of this is that Great Britian refuse not only all compensation on account of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers fitted out in England, but repels any and all method: of adjudicating the past internationally.

Whether the informal codicil to the co respondence implies blunder on the part of Earl Russell, in the tenor of his dispatch, we do not pretend to determine. However that may be, the sum of the British position is this: We the

OUR CONTROVERSY WITH CHEAT outed our national policy. We have seen fit so present an approximate estimate of the devastto conduct our affairs as to involve, both in captures at sea and seizures on land, much loss to the subjects of Great Britain. If her will is a good answer to us in a question of right and obligation, on such a question is our will a good answer to subjects of Great Britain. The other reason is that if Great Britain persists in the narrowminded and unjust view of her neutral duties, and persistently refuses all redress and any we shall follow her rule, and so conduct with after, whether a civil or foreign war, and shall Woe be to the maritime commerce of Great trial and tribulation comes-as come it surely will-to find the ocean covered with hostile cruisers fitted out in ports of the United States, on the accepted model of the Alabama, the Tallahassee and the Shenandoab.

We conclude, therefore, that the cause of the United States is invincible in its own legal and moral strength: that we do not need to be precipitate or passionate in the maintenance of our rights; that the progress of events will bring the Government and people of Great Britain to their senses; and that we may bide our time in the confident belief that, sooner or later, due reparation will be made to our pillaged shipwners and merchants, and to the outraged honor of the United States.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

Massachusetts' supports in comfort a pop ulation of 127 persons to the square mile, while the States south of the Potomacthe Rebels hors du Congrès-average from 64 of one per cent, as in Texas, up to 23 soulsmostly lazy-as in Virginia. Maryland and Delaware, north of that quiet stream, always in reality free labor States, mount up as high as 43 and 53 respectively; while Kentucky, which maintained a doubtful position during our struggle for national existence, supported 26 persons to the square mile.

Taking all the late Slave States, we find that they have a fertile area of 928,894 square miles, and that they do not average 19 persons to a mile. Now, by ciphering a little, the reader will discover that, in order that the South should have a population equal in density to that of Massachusetts-only that and nothing more-it requires, in addition to her actual population, white and black, an increase of one hundred and eight millions eight hundred and nine thousand three hundred and thirty-two persons!

What madness and folly, then, to dream of driving out any portion of her present productive population! It looks like lunsey condensed, when we examine the relative proportion of the two races. For, the colored race constitutes nearly 45 per cent of the population of Alabama; nearly 23 per cent of Arkansas; 22 per cent of Delaware; 46 per cent of Florida; more than 42 per cent of Georgia; over 22 per cent of Kentucky; nearly 51 per cent of Louisiana; more than 28 per cent of Maryland; over 51 per cent of Mississippi; 13 per cent of Missouri; over 36 six per cent of North Carolina; nearly 59 per cent of South Caralina; over 24 per cent of Tennessee; over 27 per cent of Texas; and 37 per cent of the Old Dominion.

This is the relative proportion of the negroes and their descendants to the total population; but it should be borne in mind that, while they average but 341 per cent of the Southern people, they constitute a large majority of the producers and laborers. Carl Schurz mentioned in his admirable report (which should be distributed broadcast everywhere) that the larger portion of the work was done by the colored people, and every one who has traveled in the South is well aware of that fact.

Thus, to attain to the Massachusetts standand the South needs to multiply to-day!

Some people are so constituted that, like Mr. Gradgrind, they constantly exclaim: "Now. what I want is facts." To our mind it is a selfevident truth that Mr. Blair and his disciples are wholly wrong, but some of our readers may want further figures before they can accept the verity. Well, here they are. We presume that it will need no figures beyond those on your last tory which has been reclaimed from the desert. a discussion of the depredations of the Alabama tax bill to prove that our National Debt is In the slave States, every man-owner, being any unnecessary increase of it.

were estimated at \$300 per head. Multiplied bowie-blade, he burned houses, and sometimes nies would necessarily need tools and mainten- hung as might be most convenient. So, too, these amounts would figure up to the nice themselves at once judges, juries and execu-

ation in money value. It would pay the planters of the South to import 4,000,000 of free negro laborers—it would pay them well; although we do not recommend them to do so; but to expatriate them would

If the leaders of the South would now display the same energy and sagacity in peace that they exhibited in war, the "negro element" would speedily cease to trouble their calculations of profit or their dreams of power. Let them ac cept accomplished facts, fully and with a cheer ful alacrity; let them bow to the fiat of the age, and declare all men equal before the law and at the ballot box; and then let them remember that there is no finality in human accomplished as well as those of to-day. they could soon draw millions of working men to their Territories; white men, if they pleased, intelligent, industrious and skillful; and thus without infringing on a single right of the black race, they could reduce its relative strength so low that it would cease to be an element of strife to any one. This they could do, and thereby become rulers of richer States, of a more numerous and a nobler people than the South has ever yet known. Their present Quixotic contest over the negro will be quoted by historians as one proof of their comparatively barbarous civilization.

But if they refuse to listen to the spirit of the age, let them not dream that they can succeed in inducing a large emigration to their States. The voice of the negro's friend will be heard above their ill-will and be potential against them. They must choose between Justice and Poverty. They have come to the Parting of the Ways.

THE NATION ADVANCING.

It must be refreshing to the sour soul of a cynic to find the American Legislature in the Year of Grace, 1866, striving by resolution and Then, we say—and not till then. other legislative contrivance to put an end to the unspeakable abomination of polygamy with in its jurisdiction. Monogamy is so decidedly implied by any advanced civilization, and is so thoroughly an element of Christian polity, that Then we will grasp hands—then, and not till to find local law tolerating the disgusting condition of affairs among the Mormons gives us a start not unlike that which we should feel to learn that the inhabitants of Central Africa live in the possession and practice of all the virtues, major and minor. We must be sure, however, that it is not distance and novelty which engender our abhorrence. Only that it has no sauction in law, the custom of prostitution under our very eyes, is quite as repulsive.

But it has been the crying fault of this Nation that it has tolerated more than one barbarism under the forms of civilization. While we could bear Slavery, we could also stomach Brigham Young's multitudinous connubialities. Most of the plantations were Mormon in practice-no black woman's virtue was safe against her owner's lust-no marriage-tie was worth anything at the auction-block. There is a show of religious sanction in the so-called Mormon marriages, but the enforced concubinages of Virginia and Arkansas were simply diabolical. Both, however, were relies of barbarism; and the polygamy of Utah to-day remains out of time, out of place, and a scandal very hard for Government. the decent American to bear. We think we are safe in saying that but for Slavery it would never have existed at all. It took advantage of an enfeebled National conscience, and, like Slavery, it based itself upon the morals of Moses. Brigham Young could make as good an argument for his harem as Mr. Calhoun for his plantation; and the Doctors of Divinity who extenuated Slavery upon Biblical authority could have made quite as good a plea, upon the same abused authority, for Prophet Young's liberal domestic arrange-

Take another form of barbarism which Slavery has taught us to tolerate-that of private and personal vengeance. Lynch-law-putting its the West sailed, when the commander had been se-Aministration in California out of account-has population by 12. And yet Mr. Blair coolly flourished mainly in Slave States, and in States proposed to banish one-third of her scanty, directly influenced by Slavery. If the latest scattered and wholly inadequate population of instance of its exercise occurred in Kansas, instance of its exercise occurred in Kansas, again went to Washington early in March, and with where a Rebel met his fate at the hands of so-called loyalists, it must be remembered that the people of Missouri, the border-ruffians in the pay of slaveholders, taught the early settlers of Kansas these fantastic tricks. But for Slavery, there is no reasonable cause to believe that the locality of the cause of its non-success have been already published. settlement of Kansas would not have been as peaceable and orderly as that of any other terri- cl already large enough, and that we cannot afford ex officio a law-giver and a law-executor, was at all times ready to redress his own wrongs. He As a producer of wealth, the freedman will fought duels, he horse-whipped, he tarred, he be more valuable than the slave. The slaves feathered, he carved his antagonist with a by 4,000,000 this value reaches the enormous he burned men. When a patriarch was injured, oum of \$1,200,000,000! But it would be utterly he felt it discreditable to go to a justice of the impossible to colonize them for less-it would peace, even if there were any such officer to cost far more—than \$200 per head; for not whom he might go. He treated his foes preonly would inland transportation have to be cisely as he treated his niggers—he made a rush sounted, and clothing, rations, and medicines at them with the weapon readiest at hand, and supplied, and a passage paid for, but the colo-shot or stabbed or cowhided or bludgeoned or cost \$500,000,000 more! The annual interest on for no tardy over and terminer, but constituting

English Government insist that the measure of neutral daties shall be an Act of Parliament of our own making: that is to say, our own independent, absolute will, regardless of international law. We claim the right to exceute that Act of Parliament with as much or as little will and the measure of public duty the nere will, honest or dishoust, and the hemp and the sale of those great staples. The United States protests against the arror gant assumption, on the part of Great Britain, of substituting her will and her ministerial policy in the place of the law of nations and the international conscience of Christendom.

But we have very little occasion to worry ourselves on this subject, for at least two sufficient reasons. One is, that Great Britain such as one protected to have, claims against us, on account of the manner in which we have expressed and refuse to bear the heavy is a formulation of the manner in which we have expressed and the laid upon them in trying to international conscience of the law of nations and the international conscience of the law of nations and the international conscience of Christendom.

But we have very little occasion to worry ourselves on this subject, for at least two sufficient reasons. One is, that Great Britain surely has, or pretends to have, claims against us, on account of the manner in which we have expressed to the property of the control of the manner in which we have expressed the subject of the property of the property

hand in enforcing those laws which all must obey, because all have assented to their enact

THE ENGLISH AND THE EREED MIN.

Our Washing on correspondent notes the fact that an invoice of \$3,000 worth of goods for the Freedmen had recently been received from an Association in Birmingham, and that the fecretary of the Treasury had notified the Deputy-Collector at New-York to admit hereafter all such donations free of duty Our correspondent added that this was a pecu liarly gratifying fact in view of the ill-natured spleen exhibited by the English Government to ward the United States during the late war.

Although this comment was prompted by th best of feelings, it is somewhat unjust to the English people. They are all right. They always have been right. They were our champions during our recent struggle. They pre vented their Government from openly aiding our Rebels, and their organs have insisted, a firmly as we have, that indemnity is due for the depredations committed on our commerce by the negligence or criminal apathy of their gov erning class. The truth is, as an eminen Frenchman has well said, there are two nation in England-the ruling England and the rules England; the England of Palmerston and the England of John Bright. Old England we own nothing, or less than nothing. It has been our enemy, and we disdain to enter it or our list of friends. But for the English people we have no other than the kindliest sen timents. They are bone of our bone and fiesh of our flesh. When they awaken to a just sense of their own dignity, and assume the reins of power in England, as they ought to do, there will be no further cause of quarrel with us, and no expressions of dislike will ever again be uttered in America. The voice of the turtle dove will be heard in both lands. Then, but not till then, may the Milleniumarians begin to look for the beginning of their long-waited-for epoch of peace and good will among men

We had two nations in our own Republic The Slave power here corresponded to the Oli garchy there. We have overthrown our Aristoc racy. Let the English people do likewise then.

The English people have been remarkably generous in their contributions to our Freed men-how bountiful it is startling to discover. We have not the means of giving the total amount of their contributions, but we can approximate to it by examining the financia statements of one Society-the National Freed men's Relief Association of New-York.

The total net income of this Society for 1865 was \$266,061 56. Of this amount \$139,926 18 was donated in money. Europe gave \$40,690 21. Of goods the Society received invoices to the value of \$110,415 41, and of this value \$37,853 29 came from Europe. This gives a total foreign contribution of \$78,543 43. Switzerland, Holland and France gave something, but England was the generous donor. In addition to this sum, the Friends of Pennsylvania and the American Missionary Society have been recipients of large amounts. Our donations to Ireland and Lancaster have been repaid with interest by the English people. We thank them-the people; but we don't thank their

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I observed in your paper of the 25th that G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had resigned; his resignation to take effect on the 1st of March. In losing the services of so valuable an officer as Mr. Fox has been during the Rebellion, it is only just to affade to his public services, second to none, in my judgment, during the stormy period we have passed

January, 1861, Mr. Fox was at the head of a large es tablishment in Lawrence, Mass. Seeing that the Rebels were beleaguering Fort Sumter he hurried to New-York in the hope of getting a steamer to relieve the garrison. He arrived here the day before the Star of Washington with a plan to relieve the fort, but the traitors in power would not carry it out. Mr. Fox again went to Washington early in March, and with

lished.

It is within the knowledge of the writer of this article how much Mr. Lincoin relied upon Mr. Fox during the dark days of the Rebellion; particularly in the seven days' retreat, when telegrams came from the army that all was over. Mr. Fox's cool self-reliance, knowledge and judgmen, always did much to confirm and aid Mr. Lincoin in all matters of positive action when many faitered. on when many faitered.

Of his share in the administration of that much abused and successful department of the Government, the Navy Department, much can be said. What it was when Mr. For was appointed Assistant-Secretary we all know; what it was made in a few months almost looks like a fable; and when the list blow of the navy was struck at Fort Fisher how quick the great creation vanished, and the country was relieved of the expense. In parting with Mr. For. Mr. Welles loses the services of an experienced naval officar, an impartial, fearless man, a firm friend, and one whom the bonds of common abuse have tied together.

O. W. B.

The Bridge Between Cincinnati and Cor ington-Progress of the Work and the Time of Completion.

From The Cincipnati Enquirer, Jan. 19. The Winter, so far, has been favorable for the osecution of the work on the Covington and Cincin-

FROM IRELAND.

Tipperary-Paction-Fighting - Furnitur

of a Cabin-Its Inmates-A Fair Day -The Evening-A Fight-A Heroine-Charge of the Police-Flight of the Combatants-Frequency of Fights-Agrarian Outrages-Penianiem-Expectation of an Irish-American Army. rom Our Special Correspondent. TIPPERABY, Jan. 6, 1868. Fighting Tipperary is a proverb over all Ireand for fighting and rioting, rows and ructions, where the good old institution of faction fighting is still pre-

served in something like its pristine purity, and a "br

of divarshun wid the sticks" never wanting to the lively

nquirer after the same. It was my good lack to wit-

ess a neat little specimen of this phase of Irish life or

small scale, winding up with a bit of a too-roo with

the peciers. The occasion was a Fair day, and the scene, though emphatic enough to American eyes, was nothing I was told to the desperate rows that occasion ally occur. Tipperary itself is by no means a large town, in fact the market-place, a small open square surrounded by a partially between the shofts, a miscellaneous col-high wall, a hotel, a bank, and a few decent shops, after of apples and broken crockery and ironware sprdark days to the dwellers on the earthen floors within, where the turf fire gives out its flickering light on the couple of heavy chairs and stools, the bed in the corner, the dresser with its scanty ornaments of plates, the ron pot for the stirabout and potatoes, the half-penny or St. Patrick castigating the Devil, which form the nly furniture and adoraments of the caoin, while the children crawl about hungry and wet, fighting with the pig for potato skins, and the wife sits rocking her latest sticks and stones are of very desparate and often fatal rn in her arms with hungry eyes, fierce, ragged and tirty, and the man recis on the hob with an empty prooding in idleness and hunger, while the pitiless rain makes the drops in the streets rise to meet it, and thinks If the old gun or pike he has hid in the thatch or in the eighboring bog with savage despair, as he begins to read that the Fenians in America are not coming

after all, and John O'Mahony himself his fondest hope

and pride, Tipperary born and "out" in '48, but a "schamer of the world wide" with his money in his

pocket and his tongue in his cheek.

The day of the fair was cold, wet and raw, in spite of which the street and market-place were crowded and ammed with men in awallow-tailed coats and corduroy mall-clothes, every one with his fine long blackthorn under his arm, with cattle, or pigs, or hay under thei charge, and women with their skirts pinned in a roll ehind and the boods of their cloaks drawn over their heads, with little donkey-carts containing a bunch of poultry, or a basket of eggs, or crocks of butter. The and argument of buying and selling went on through the day, every bargain being conducted with an earnestness of voice and gesture that would make you think that the parties would instantly come to blows whereas they might be the best friends in the world, and the odd shilling that made the "differ" necessarily going for two quarts of beer and "screeching hot punch. The public houses were blocked with the throng pouring in and oot; the stall-women, who sas under their umbrellas along the curb-stones of the streets, with stands of apples, and cakes, and crockery, and religious prints, and cheap fronmongery, drove thriving trades; a grand conclave was the old-clothes mart, where a group of a dozen of his or her friends and relatives would be examining and crit icising and chaffering about some tattered old coat or greasy corderoys, with which some shock-headed gosoon was going to adorn himself for the coming Shrove tide; or some flannel petticoat, or stained calico dress for which some fine fresh colleen, whose blooming check and shining hair would be the envy of a duchesss, and whose pink ankles and feet would support a hod-carrier, ves looking with longing eyes likewise to be prepared 'agin Shroft," which is the general courting time and there, and everywhere, the dark brown uniforms of

Toward evening the noises began to grow louder some drunken man would stagger along singing a verse of a street ballad in that doleful Irish howl, which must be heard to be appreciated, or another would whirl his "kippeen" around his head and shout forth a note of defiance. The police were more active than ever in jerking angry disputants from each other, or dragging away the hopelessly drunk to the barracks. business of the day was mostly over, the more prudent, which is to say sober, were already urging on their hungry dapples toward their lonesome cabins, under the shadow of the neighboring Galtees, or in surrounding country-side, the dudeen courting their happy oses with its incense, and their hearts warmed no only with the laste taste in life of whisky, but with the thought of the white shillings in the pockets in the petticoat and the fine wheat loaf for the children by thei sides and pennorth of tea for themselves, as the gousipe sat as comfortable as you please on the straw spread on the bottom of the cart, discussing the market, and the cart welting into the donkey with a stick. Those that remained were in a different plight; the men were stag gering about the streets, with women hanging to their arms trying to persuade them home, or were whacking the tables in the public-houses with pewter pints, calling for more beer, vowing everlasting friend-ship, or vocaferously applanding some singer, whose high soaring voice was celebrating the late Papel Brigade, or the noble Fox Hunt of Tuliamore, or the Execu tion of John McMurrough for the cruel murder of Ann his wife, or any other similar theme of the Irish ballad

All at once shouts were heard, and the first that was to be seen was a knot of men struggling with shille twinkling above their heads, the duil heavy sound of the respon on the human skull being distinctly perceptible Whoo, yer sowl "-the crowd poured out of the public houses like a swarm of crazy bees. By some magnetic instinct they felt the row. In an instant the original nucleus was lost, and a general engagement going on with the utmost fury. It was whack, whack, and whack again. Stones flew, and men were down and up like nine-pins. Women screamed and fled, or were trampled on by the press as they endeavored to drag out of the crowd a husband, son or brother who had got his gruel and was lying on the ground. The doors were all instantly closed, and the sound of the window-glass smashed by stray missiles was frequent. The stalls had not escaped by an early retreat. Not all, however. One glorious exception redeemed their fame. A virago of Amazonian aspect and frame, who had a stall for the sale of rusty keys and packets of nails beneath the hotel window, from whence I viewed the battle, secreed in of unusual drouth, when the rice crop has failed of its glorious flight. She was apparently about 50 years of age, near six feet high, thin and gaunt, with iron-gray humbler classes fall back upon wheat, barley, and more hair, high check-bones, small, fierce eyes, and a tongue particularly the buckwheat maccaroni. When this port that had done her angry service to the discomfiture and was opened in 1859, rice was sold at less than one cent scaith of withdrawing chafferers during the day. Sho were a rusty brown cloak, and was smoking a comforting pipe when the row commenced. In a twinkling the faulton a few years ago when rice was sold at less than one cent work of the pipe when the row commenced. In a twinkling the faulton a few years ago when rice was sold at less than one cent work of the pipe was sold at less than one cent was opened in 1859, rice was opened in 1859, r tempt to gather up her treasures, but being upset in the attempt, reverge drove all thought of mammon from Japan there is never any surplus rice; when it becomes her soul, and kicking off her heavy shoe, she—excuse abundant and chesp, there are plenty of people to conme-stripped down her stocking, and dropping a packet of her own nails into the toe, she swung the fearful luxury." It was the answer of a ruler more solicitous weapon around her head, and delivered it with an emphasis under the car of the nearest man, that sent him that the home or foreign trader should thrive at their than the same down like a shot. Then stepping over his prostrate form in the thick of the fight, many was the crown that

In October and the early part of November the last form in the thick of the fight, many was the crown that

impotent to arrest the tide at first and were swept away or knocked down in an instant, and many a sound thwack, kick or pelt of a stone in payment for old scores they received before they were ab cate themselves. It was evident, however, from the promptitude with which they acted, that they were not angsed to an emente of this kind and its remedy. A eserve of a dozen men, under charge of a sorgeout, instantly filed out of the police barracks and were formed across the street; others who had been on duty with only their swords in the streets, darted in and reappeared with muskets. In a minute's time a very respectable company front extended across the street, nd it felt like old times not so long gone to hear the sharp order "fix-beyonets," "charge." Then was the seene. A minute before it had been "Erin go-Bragh and sick Mullinavatt" in the combitants before them, every man was felt for and doing his devoir with a esperation, that it would not have seemed likely to quall on the instant before the bayonets of 20 men but in an instant, by instinct it would seem, all was "fear and dastard flight;" pell-mell they fled up the street, darting into this lane and that, the women taking some most picturesque leaps of prodigious stride by the way. Nought remained on the field of battle, but some dezen of the "kilt" and drunk, an overcarcely more than one long street. In the center is turned donkey-cart with the poor little dapple being of apples and broken crockery and ironware spread out in front of the overthrown stalls, and a caubeen or two high wall, a hotel, a bank, and a few decens successful in front of the overthrown stalls, and a caubeen of the usual white-washed stone cabins with that ched roofs the usual white-washed stone cabins with that ched roofs hat again, which their owners had forgotten in the hate again, which their owners had forgotten in the herry. The police did not pursue the retreating crowd far, but returned to the barracks to deposit their muskets. The wounded and helpless were picked up, and conveyed to the same quarters, to meditate on their woes and losses throughout the night, and in the morncolored prints of the Virgin with the Bleeding Heart. ing to be conducted before the beach of magistrates to receive a fine of a few shillings, which would be a much more serious trouble than such a trifle as a broken head. Frequently the wounds received in these fights from character. Skulls are fractured, arms broken, and teeth knocked out. Notwithstanding this scarce a fair, or burling match, or foot-ball game, or a holiday in Tip perary occurs without its attendant row. Tipperary has a stronger force of the constabulary than any county in Ireland, and although its people are not so wild and savage as among the boys of Connemars, they still preserve their character for tawlessness, fighting, and drinking. It has probably been the scene of more agragrian outrages and attempts at insurrection than any single district in the country. Not long ago a landlord was called to the door of the house by a person who wished to speak with him, the report of a musket was heard, and the victim was carried into the house wellering in his beart's blood. The murderer, who was strongly suspected to be a defaulting tenant, recaped detection, and has not since been arrested. The wild fastnesses of the dark, brown Gultees are still the home of many an illicit still, and, in spite of the recent close search for concealed arms, since the present Fenian excitement, there are probably enough muskets and pikes concealed in bogs and holes to arm every man in Tipperary. The very physiognomy of the people seems to have a wilder and fiercer char-acter than in Lisster and the South of Ireland, and there certainly seems, more particularly perhaps, among the people of the country side, more that looks like Fenianism than I have yet seen elsewhere. In other portions of the country the only persons who have any connection with any organization of an insurrectionary character, whatever may be the secret wishes of the more sensible people, are laborers and artisans, who have nothing to lose and no education to teach them the futility of the movement, but here the language held by substantial farmers as well as the peasantry would lead one to think that they were ripe for robellion, although as they say themselves the heart of the country is broken since the famine, and there would be no hope except with the assistance in arms of France of America. The opinion was very strong three months ago, that the Fenians in America would make their appearance on the coast of Ireland with an armed flect, and John O'Mahony at the head of his conquering thouands reappear on blamative hills, por is the delusion yet dissipated among the common people. Meanwhile, they dwell in poverty, hunger and idleness, until the pening of Spring will give them work once more for a season, hoping one day to conquer a share of the lands they till, or, failing that, to scrape together money enough to emigrate to America, where the flower of the country siready is, and no man in Ireland without a friend or relative. PARM LIPE IN JAPAN V.

utumn Scenery and Harvests-The Blee Crop-Its Value as Food-The Last Crop of the Season - Cotton and its Production - A Simple Cetten Gin -Japanese Acathetics of Food-The Parmers' Spare Hours-The Mulberry and Silkworm - Family Manufactures -Village Fairs-Tra Production-How the Imperial Ten-Pot is Replenished-Japanese Queens of the May-A Singue lar Tea Party.

KANAGAWA, Japan

And now the September days come in with cooler nights, but still hot noontides. The face of the the uplands glistened with the vivid green of luxuriant Now on the uplands we see only naked fields, from which the Summer crops have been taken, or where those not yet gethered grow brown and sere under ripening suns, while in the valleys beneath the rice crop is in all its rich garniture of growth, brimming everywhere against the terraced banks-seas of emerald wrinkled by the warm breeze, which, born of the sals sea foam, wanders over these intervals of billowy verdure into

From Our Special Correspondent.

"The vast inland stretched beyond our sight." In September the second harvest begins—the harvest of the Spring sown crops, and those which have succeeded the rape, wheat, and burley on the same field. Beans of all sorts are the first to be gathered, then the oil grain or Lesamon, and by the latter part of the month the numerous fields of millet are ready for the harvest, so that by the let of October the hills and fields are quite bare again, save where the buckwheat and full turnip radishes have been sown as the third rotative crop of the year on the same ground, or the crops of cotton, taro, gobbo, and upland rice still cover the earth's brown bosom in shreds and patches as with a torn garment.

Buckwheat is another Important staple in Japan, and

with the sweet potato becomes the chief food of a large portion of the poorer class. Maccaroni made of buckwheat is a common article of manufacture and sale, being very cleanly made and neatly put up. In seasons sume it who in ordinary years are deprived of this

will be long sore after her compliments.

All this took much less time in the doing than it has in the telling. In five minutes the battle was at its hight and in ten the combatants were swept away like the "mist of the morning." The police were utterly duction to an acre, under favorable circumstances, is